Sri Raghunath Temple, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh

Ref: Wikipedia

Shri Raghunath Mandir is a Hindu temple located in Kullu town in Kullu district of Northern Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. The temple is dedicated to Lord Rama. It is believed to be one of the most sacred temples in all over the world dedicated to Lord Rama.

History

The temple was established in 1660 during the reign of the king *Jagat Singh (1637-1672)* of Kullu. The reason behind it was the sins that led *Jagat Singh* to get many problems.

During the reign of *Jagat Singh*, who was the ruler of Kullu at that time, there was a person named *Durgadutt* in the village Tippri, who was very famous because of his proficiency in astrology and palmistry. The two of the officials of the king used to feel spite from him. One day they both made a plan to teach *Durgadutt* a lesson. They made a false allegation on him, that he had some *Suche Moti (natural pearls)* in his home without the permission of the king. They told this to the king, and as per their allegations the king ordered an investigation into the matter and then he moved to Manikaran for the pilgrimage. As the king returned, he went directly to Durgadutt's home. *Durgadutt* told those officials that he will produce the pearls to the king when he arrives. When the king arrived himself, *Durgadutt* already burnt himself alive with his wife and son. He came out of his home screaming and while he was burning, he threw a piece of his burning body part and said to the king, "You wanted the pearls, so here they are. The king got very upset about the incident and felt deep guilt, soon he began to see worms in his food and water as blood. After a while he got leprosy. He was very sorrowful and worried about his condition. So he got advised by his *Rajguru* to meet *Sidhhguru Krishnadas Payahari*. *Sidhhguru* told him that he has committed the sin of *Brahmahatya* and advised him that bringing the idols of *Shri Rama (Shri Raghunath), Mata Seeta* and Hanuman Ji from Ayodhya's *Tretanath Mandir* during the time of *Ashwamedh Yajna* will absolve him from his sins and it would be divine to his kingdom. *Jagat Singh* listened to his advice but he was thinking about who would take the idols from Ayodhya and who would let them take away the idols from there, so the *Guru* gave this task to his disciple *Damodar Das*. *Das* went to Ayodhya as per the instructions given by his *Guru* and reside there for an year in *Tretanath Mandir* and served the priests of the temple and one day he took away the idols, as he was coming way back to Kullu, the Pandits of Ayodhya caught him in Haridwar by following him and forced him to give back the idols. They took the idols but when they tried to pick up the idols, they couldn't and when *Damodar Das* picked them up he could do it easily. They told him to go with them to Ayodhya with the idols kept with him but as he began to walk towards Ayodhya, he couldn't see and when he was coming the way back he could see everything. When the Pandits of Ayodhya saw it, they acknowledged that it was the decision of *Lord Rama* himself to go to Kullu and enthroned there. So eventually they let *Damodar Das* go freely back to Kullu. After the idols were successfully brought to the Kullu, king *Jagat Singh* worshipped the idols and drank the *Charnamrit (holy*

nectar) from the idols feet after washing them. Gradually the king's leprosy and illnesses got cured.

District Devi Devta Kardaar Sangh's former Chairperson *Detram Thakur* said that after this, the king *Jagat Singh* entrust all his kingdom to *Shri Raghunath* and became his chief *Charibardar*

Belief

The *main idol (mul vigraha)* is made up of *Ashtadhatu*, weighs around five hundred grams and about three inches long is installed in the temple of Shri Rama in the royal form unlike that of Balak Ram in the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya. Shri Raghunath is believed to be the primary deity of the Kullu valley. Nearly five hundred deities are worshipped in the Kullu valley and all the deities are believed to acknowledge Shri Raghunath as the chief deity of Kullu. The idols of Shri Raghunath, Goddess Seeta and Lord Hanuman (also made up of *Ashtadhatu*) installed in the temple is believed to safeguard the entire Kullu valley from any sort of evil.[5] Currently, former MLA of Kullu, Maheshwar Singh is the *Charibardar* of the temple.

Kullu Dassehra

Kullu Dussehra also known as the *International Mega Dussehra Festival* is the main festival that is celebrated in the Kullu valley. The festival is celebrated in the royal manner and with pure faith. The festival attracts more than half a million people each year globally. Kullu Dussehra has the largest public gathering not only in the Mahasu region but in whole of the Himalayan region. The festival is totally different of its kind as in the festival more than three hundred deities of the valley and of the surrounding areas of the region gather to pay their respect to Shri Raghunath, who is believed to be the primary deity of Kullu.[7]

In 2022, Prime Minister Narendra Modi with the then Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh Jai Ram Thakur and Governor Rajendra Arlekar came to the festival and paid their respect to Raghunathji and other deities of the region and sought their blessings.

Architecture

The temple doesn't follow the traditional Western Pahari Himalayan Kath Kuni architecture, which is the primary architectural design of the Mahasu region (as the temple lies in the region) which is shaped by local climate, materials and royal patronage, instead it has the blend of Pahari and Pyramidal styled architecture. As it is the mixed architectural styled, so as in the Kath Kuni (Pahari) architectural style, the temple is made up of stone and woods, the temple also has stones used in the temple which are the local river stones which probably belong to the Beas river, used in the foundation and lower walls of the temple. Deodar Cedar wood is extensively used in the temple especially in the beams, doors, pillars and roof framework. Wood is carved in geometric and Vaishnav motifs. The temple has Garbhagriha (sanctum sanctorum) where the idols of Shri Raghunath is enthroned and Mandapa (assembly hall) where the daily worships and rituals are performed. The temple is built on a slightly raised platform. The temple is not built as a grandeur but as a simple place of worship. Some areas of the temple are restricted for the royal family.

Geography

Shri Raghunath Mandir is situated in Sultanpur locality in Kullu town. The temple is situated at a small elevated hillock overlooking the Kullu valley. The temple is located near the Beas River which flows through Kullu valley from east to west. Beas river plays an important role in the cultural and religious geography of the area. The area around the temple is surrounded by Deodar, Pine and Fir trees.

Controversy

The temple priests and the state security personnel deployed at the temple on the morning of 8th December 2014, discovered that the idols of Shri Raghunath, along with the idols of *Lord Hanuman*, *Lord Ganesha*, *Narsangh* and *Saligram* with about 10 kgs of silver and 1 kg of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 32 Lakhs, were stolen from the temple. The thieves got inside the temple through the roof from the rear and took away the idols, thieves also used rope to reach to the rooftop. A stray dog was also found dead at the rear of the temple. The police suspected that the thieves must have gagged that barking dog to death. Surveillance cameras placed at the site did capture the images of three persons but it was difficult to identify the thieves from the bleak footage. As soon as the news of the theft spread, the local residents gathered outside the temple and also recited *Ramcharitmanas* to seek divine intervention for catching the thieves. The then Additional Director General of the Himachal Pradesh Police Sanjay Kundu with police officers Surinder Verma, Abhishek Dhullar, and Kushal Sharma recorded and checked over one-thousand phone numbers that were active in the night during the theft took place and also interrogated over five-hundred people and were able to breakthrough the case. The ground investigations clued that the suspects were Nepalis, especially when their phone numbers got inactive after the theft took place. The police then was able to get track of one Nepalese suspect, the circuit camera near the temple also captured that person that he was visiting the temple time and again. As some calls received on the phone of prime suspect were from Nepal, the Himachal Police sought assistance of central agencies to track him to his village. Then Himachal Police asked Nepal Police to detain him. After his interrogation the Himachal Police got to know where he had hidden the idols. Before this incident in the same year, in January 2014, theft of 43 kg silver that valued around Rs. 23 Lakhs also happened in the temple. The modus operandi in both the cases were same.[12][13]

The Himachal Police on 23 January 2015 recovered the stolen idols. The idol of Shri Raghunath was found at Bajaura on the outskirts of Kullu along the Mandi-Kullu National Highway. The idol was hidden under a pile of rocks. The other three idols were found near Vipasha Market in Kullu. The oracles made by other deities of the valley through their *Gurs (Shamans)* during the investigation, that the much revered idols have never left the Kullu valley and would soon be recovered, and as said eventually when the investigation cracked, the idols were in the valley only, in the outskirts of the town.

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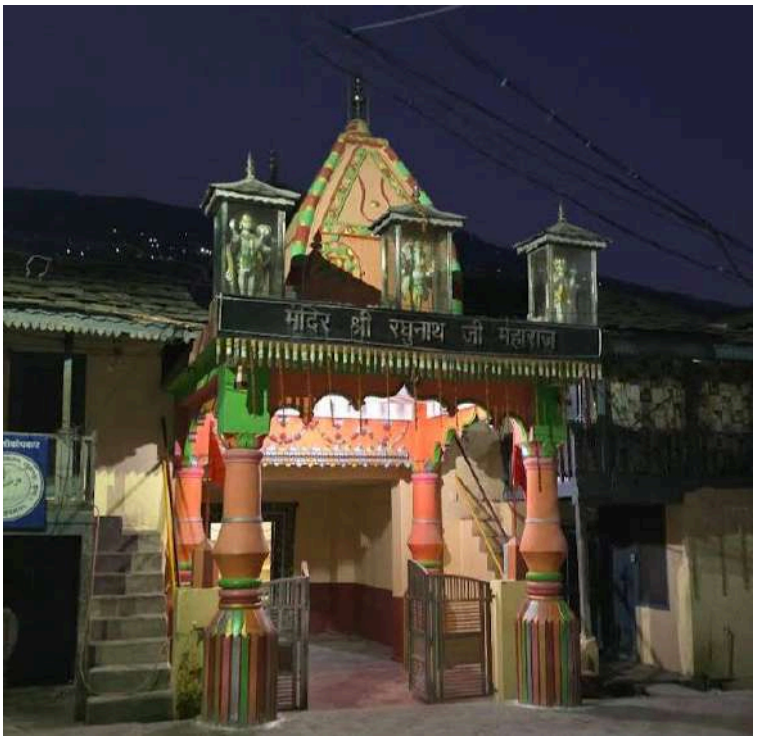
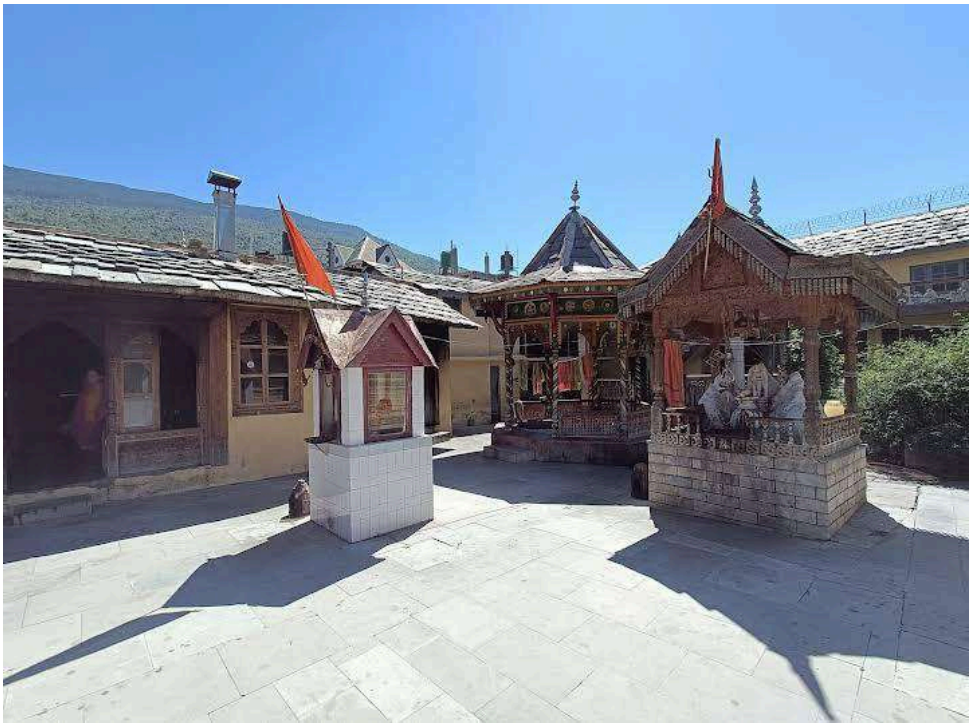
Photos



Main entrance of Raghunath Mandir, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh

Kullu Dassehra 2014



Main premises of the Temple

Kullu valley in 2008

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AI Overview

The Raghunath Temple in Kullu, Himachal Pradesh, is a historic 17th-century shrine dedicated to Lord Ram, built in 1660 AD by Raja Jagat Singh to atone for his sins. Located on a hill, it features a mix of Pahari and pyramidal architecture, offering scenic views of the valley, and is central to the famous annual Kullu Dussehra festival.

Key Details and Highlights:

- **Significance:** It is considered one of the oldest and most important temples in the Kullu Valley, with Lord Raghunath (Ram) considered the chief deity of the area.
- **History:** Legend holds that Raja Jagat Singh built the temple to appease Lord Ram after a Brahmin committed suicide, creating a curse on the King, say Trodly and Avathi.
- **Architecture:** The structure showcases a blend of local Pahari and traditional pyramidal styles.
- **Dussehra Festival:** The temple is the epicenter of the week-long Kullu Dussehra celebration, where many local deities are brought to pay homage to Lord Raghunath.
- **Location:** The temple is situated in Sultanpur, Kullu, about 1 km from the main bus stand.
- **Timing:** It is open for visitors throughout the day, generally during daylight hours.

Note*: There is another, more well-known Raghunath Temple in Jammu, but the one described here is in Kullu, Himachal Pradesh, as requested.*

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Ref: ChatGpt

Info is given under following headings:

Location, address, phone, how to get there. Greatness and speciality of this temple, Legends and history. Architecture of temple, deities. Sub-deities, daily rituals and poojas and their charges, ..special poojas and rituals and their charges.., festivals, facilities for devotees...like accommodation etc. Donation info and bank acct number etc. Nearby temples. Other tourist attractions. Nearby budget hotels. Any other info...etc.

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1. **Location & Address**

Location: Sultanpur area, Kullu town

District: Kullu

State: Himachal Pradesh – 175101

Situated on the banks of the Beas River

2. **Contact Details**

Temple office numbers are not consistently published online

For reliable info, contact:

Kullu Tourism Office: +91-1902-222226 (may vary)

Local temple committee at Sultanpur

3. **How to Reach**

By Air

Nearest Airport: Bhuntar Airport (~10 km from Kullu)

Taxis and buses easily available

By Rail

Nearest major railway station: Chandigarh (~270 km)

Narrow gauge option: Joginder Nagar (limited connectivity)

By Road

Well connected by road from:

Manali (40 km)

Shimla (210 km)

Chandigarh (270 km)

Regular HRTC and private buses

4. **Greatness & Speciality**

- One of the most important temples in Himachal Pradesh
- Dedicated to Lord Rama (Raghunath Ji)
- The presiding deity of Kullu Valley
- Central focus of the world-famous Kullu Dussehra festival
- **Unique tradition**: Hundreds of local deities (Devtas) assemble here during Dussehra

5. **Legends & History**

Built in 17th century by King Jagat Singh of Kullu

Legend:

- The king committed a grave sin (according to legend involving a Brahmin)
- To atone, he was advised by a saint to bring an idol of Lord Rama from Ayodhya

- The idol was installed here, and the king dedicated his entire kingdom to Lord Raghunath
- From then on, Lord Raghunath is considered the true ruler of Kullu

6. **Architecture of the Temple**

- Traditional Himachali hill temple architecture
- Constructed using wood and stone
- Pyramidal sloping roof suited for snowfall
- Intricate wood carvings
- Modest exterior but spiritually powerful atmosphere

7. **Main Deity**

Lord Raghunath (Lord Rama) – idol brought from Ayodhya

8. **Sub-Deities**

- **During festivals, idols of:**
- Local village deities (Devtas)
- Goddess Hadimba (Manali)
- Various regional gods
- These are ceremonially brought and worshipped

9. **Daily Rituals & Poojas**

- **Typical daily schedule:**
- Morning aarti
- Bhog offering
- Evening aarti
- **Approx Charges (Indicative)**
- General darshan: Free
- Archana / simple pooja: ₹50 – ₹200
- Special offerings: ₹200 – ₹500+
- (Exact charges vary; usually managed locally)

10. **Special Poojas & Rituals**

- Ram Navami celebrations
- Dussehra rituals (grand scale)
- Special yajnas during festivals
- **Charges**:
- Usually arranged through temple committee
- Range: ₹500 to ₹5000+ depending on ritual

11. **Festivals**

- **Kullu Dussehra (Very Famous)**
- Starts when Dussehra ends elsewhere in India
- Lasts for 7 days

- Procession of Lord Raghunath in a grand chariot
- Gathering of 200+ local deities
- International tourists attend

Other Festivals:

- Ram Navami
- Diwali
- Local fairs

12. **Facilities for Devotees**

- **Basic temple premises facilities**
- Shops for पूजा items nearby
- Drinking water available
- Parking nearby
- **Accommodation**
- No major temple-run accommodation
- Plenty of hotels in Kullu town

13. **Donation Information**

- Donations accepted at temple counter
- Donation boxes available
- Bank account / online donation:
- Not publicly standardized
- Can be enquired at temple office or local authorities

14. **Nearby Temples**

- Bijli Mahadev Temple (~14 km trek + road)
- Hadimba Devi Temple (Manali) (~40 km)
- Manikaran Sahib (~45 km)
- Basheshwar Mahadev Temple (Bajaura) (~15 km)
- Jagannathi Devi Temple

15. **Other Tourist Attractions**

- Great Himalayan National Park (UNESCO site)
- Beas River rafting
- Naggar Castle
- Roerich Art Gallery
- Solang Valley (near Manali)

16. **Nearby Budget Hotels (Kullu)**

- Hotel Sandhya Palace
- Hotel Shobla International
- Hotel Kullu Valley
- Hotel Dhauladhar

- Many budget lodges near bus stand
- (₹800 – ₹2500 range approx.)

17. **Important Do’s & Don’ts**

Do’s:

- Maintain silence and respect
- Follow local customs
- Remove footwear before entering

Don’ts:

- Avoid photography inside sanctum (ask permission)
- Do not disturb rituals
- Avoid littering

18. **Additional Information**

- **Best time to visit:** March to June & September to November
- Winter can be very cold
- During Dussehra, heavy crowd expected

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Ref: Google Gemini

Here is the detailed information about the Sri Raghunath Temple in Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.

Introduction

The Divine Sovereign of the Silver Valley

Nestled in the heart of the "Valley of Gods" (Kullu), the Sri Raghunath Temple stands as more than a place of worship; it is the spiritual and administrative cornerstone of the region’s history.

Established in 1660 AD during the reign of Raja Jagat Singh, the temple marks a pivotal moment in Himalayan history when a mortal king abdicated his throne to a divine ruler.

The temple’s inception is rooted in a profound tale of remorse and redemption.

Following a tragic encounter with a local Brahmin, Raja Jagat Singh sought spiritual solace by bringing a thumb-sized, ancient idol of Lord Raghunath from Ayodhya to Kullu.

This transition transformed the socio-political fabric of the valley, turning the reigning monarch into a mere caretaker (Kardar) of the Lord.

Today, the temple remains a living testament to the unique Pahari-Shikhara architectural style and serves as the epicenter of the world-famous Kullu Dussehra. This e-book explores

the intricate history, the legend of the "stolen" idol, and the daily Vedic rituals that continue to define the cultural identity of Himachal Pradesh.

**

Location, Address, and Contact

* **Address**: Sultanpur, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh, PIN - 175101. It is situated on a small hillock within the Sultanpur area, which was the former capital of the Kullu kingdom.

* **Location**: Near the Post Office and the Raja's Palace (Sultanpur Palace).

* **Phone**: +(91)-9736768433 (Temple Office/Local Contact).

* **How to Get There:**

* **By Road**: It is approximately 1 km from the Kullu Bus Stand. You can take a local taxi or walk (about 15-20 minutes).

* **By Ai**r: The nearest airport is Bhuntar Airport (Kullu-Manali Airport), located about 10 km away.

* **By Rail:** The nearest major railheads are Pathankot (285 km) or Chandigarh (270 km).

Greatness and Speciality

This temple is the spiritual nucleus of the Kullu Valley. Lord Raghunath is not just a deity here; he is considered the Rightful King of Kullu.

In 1660, Raja Jagat Singh abdicated his throne and offered his kingdom to the Lord, thereafter ruling only as his regent (Kardar).

To this day, the local administration and royal family still observe this tradition during major festivals.

Legends and History

The temple's origin is rooted in a tale of penance and redemption:

* **The Sin**: In the 17th century, Raja Jagat Singh was told that a Brahmin named Durga Dutt possessed rare pearls.

The King's soldiers harassed the Brahmin, who, in protest, immolated himself and his family.

The King was subsequently cursed and fell ill with leprosy.

* **The Cure**: Seeking atonement, the King was advised by a saint, Baba Fuhri Das, to bring the idol of Lord Rama (Raghunath) from Ayodhya.

* **The Journey**: A Brahmin named Damodar Das was sent to Ayodhya. He reportedly stole the idol that was used by Lord Rama himself during the Ashwamedha Yagna.

The idol was installed in Kullu in 1660 AD, after which the King was cured.

Architecture and Deities

* **Architecture**: The temple features a unique blend of Pahari (Hill) and Pyramidal (Shikhara) styles.

It is primarily built of stone and wood with a slanted roof designed to withstand heavy snow. The interiors are modest, featuring intricate wood carvings typical of the region.

* **Main Deities:** The presiding deity is Lord Raghunath (Lord Rama), seen in a small, thumb-sized idol made of black stone. He is accompanied by Goddess Sita.

* **Sub-Deities**: The complex also houses an idol of Lord Narasimha (the half-man, half-lion avatar), which was the first deity gifted to the King by his guru.

Daily Rituals, Poojas, and Charges

* **Daily Timings:**

  * Summer: 7:00 AM – 11:30 AM | 5:30 PM – 8:30 PM

  * Winter: 8:00 AM – 12:30 PM | 4:00 PM – 7:00 PM

* **Rituals**: Daily Aartis (morning and evening) are the primary rituals. The Bhog (food offering) is prepared and offered to the Lord according to strict traditional Vedic customs.

* **Charges**: Entry to the temple is free. Nominal charges (usually ₹11 to ₹101) apply for specific personal rituals like Archana or special Prasad offerings.

For elaborate rituals, it is best to consult the head priest on-site.

Festivals

* **Kullu Dussehra**: This is the most significant event. While the rest of India burns effigies, Kullu celebrates by bringing over 300 local deities to pay homage to Lord Raghunath.

* **Ram Navami:** Celebrated with great fervor to mark the birth of Lord Rama.

Facilities and Accommodation

* **Facilities**: The temple offers a peaceful courtyard and a viewpoint overlooking the Kullu valley.

* **Accommodation**:

  * **Dharamshalas**: Nearby options include Shri Ram Darbar Mandir & Dharamshala and Sood Dharamshala.

* **Budget Hotels**: Hotel The Nest, Hotel Aaditya, and Hotel Kullu Valley are all within a 1 km radius.

Donation and Bank Info

The temple is managed by the Raghunath Temple Trust.

While they accept donations for temple maintenance and social causes, bank account numbers are generally not published on public travel sites for security.

> **Note**: Donations can be made at the official counter within the temple premises, where a receipt will be provided.

>

Nearby Attractions

* **Nearby Temples**: Bijli Mahadev (famous for its lightning legend), Gauri Shankar Temple, and Jagannathi Devi Temple (Bhekhli).

* **Tourist Spots:** Great Himalayan National Park, Manikaran Hot Springs (45 km), and the banks of the Beas River.

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More info on legends, history, architecture, rituals, festivals…etc

The Sri Raghunath Temple in Sultanpur, Kullu, is the spiritual and cultural "Throne" of the valley.

Unlike many other temples where the deity is a spiritual guide, here Lord Raghunath is officially considered the Rightful King of Kullu, while the local Raja serves only as his chief administrator (Kardar).

🏛️ **Architecture**: A Blend of Styles

The temple exhibits a unique fusion of local Pahari (Hill) and Pyramidal (Shikhara) architectural styles, designed to withstand the Himalayan climate.

* **Materials**: Constructed primarily from local river stone (from the Beas) and heavy timber (Deodar wood).

* **Key Features:**

* **Tiered Roof**: The roof is slanted and multi-tiered to allow heavy snow to slide off easily.

* **The Spire:** Crowned with a golden Kalash, symbolizing divine sovereignty.

* **Woodwork**: The temple features intricate wood carvings on the doors and pillars. You can find a beautiful wood-carved Ganesha at the entrance.

* **The Sanctum**: While the exterior is rustic and stony, the inner sanctum is often described as having white marble accents and pillars in modern updates.

📜 The Legend of the "King of Kullu"

The temple's history (circa 1660 AD) is rooted in a legend of guilt and redemption:

* **The Curse:** Raja Jagat Singh, the 17th-century ruler, was told a Brahmin named Durga Dutt (or Vargidatta) in Tipri village possessed rare pearls.

When the King demanded them, the Brahmin, having no such pearls and fearing torture, immolated himself and his family.

He cursed the King, who soon suffered from leprosy and saw worms in his food and blood in his water.

* **The Remedy**: A holy man, Phuhari Baba, advised the King that only the idol of Lord Rama (Raghunath) from the Tretanath Temple in Ayodhya could save him.

* **The Heist**: A priest named Damodar Das was sent to Ayodhya.

He stayed for a year, learning the rituals, and eventually "stole" the idol.

When the Ayodhya priests chased him, he was caught, but the legend says the idol became so heavy the priests couldn't move it toward Ayodhya, yet it became light as a feather when moved toward Kullu.

* **The Result**: Upon drinking the Charanamrit (holy water) of the idol, the King was cured. In gratitude, he abdicated his throne, installed the deity as the King, and declared himself a servant.

🕯️ Daily Rituals and Special Poojas

The temple follows a strict schedule modeled after the royal lifestyle of the deity.

Daily Schedule:

* Morning Aarti: 7:00 AM (Summer) / 8:00 AM (Winter).

* Rajbhog (Lunch): The deity is offered a royal meal around noon.

* Afternoon Closing: 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM (Temple remains closed).

* Evening Aarti: 8:30 PM (Summer) / 7:00 PM (Winter).

Specific Poojas:

* Archana: A standard offering in the devotee's name.

* Annakoot (Govardhan Pooja): Celebrated with fresh harvests of grains and lentils offered to the Lord.

* Special Bath: The idol (made of Ashtadhatu—eight metals) is given a ceremonial bath with Vedic chants.

> **Note on Charges**: Unlike commercialized urban temples, this temple does not have an official online price list or "ticket system."

Entry is free.

For specific rituals like a personalized Archana or Bhog, devotees typically pay a nominal donation (INR) directly at the temple office.

There is currently no official public bank account for online donations; these are handled in person at the Sultanpur palace complex office.

>

🎊 **Festivals: The Heart of the Valley**

Lord Raghunath is the center of all major celebrations in the region.

* **Kullu Dussehra:** The most famous festival. It begins on Vijayadashami (when the rest of India ends Dussehra) and lasts 7 days. Lord Raghunath is carried in a massive wooden chariot (Rath) to the Dhalpur Maidan. Over 365 local deities from surrounding villages travel for days to pay homage to him.

* **Ram Navami:** Celebrates the birth of Lord Rama with grand processions.

* **Janmashtami & Shivratri**: Though dedicated to Vishnu/Rama, the temple acknowledges all major deities, reflecting the "Valley of Gods" philosophy.

Speciality of the Idol:

The main idol is only three inches tall (thumb-sized).

According to Vedic tradition, this signifies the "size of the soul."

It is believed to be the same idol used by Lord Rama himself during the Ashwamedha Yagya.

Conclusion:

A Legacy Preserved in Stone and Spirit

The Sri Raghunath Temple is a rare example of where ancient legend and modern administration coexist seamlessly.

For over three centuries, the temple has acted as the "Magnetic North" for the hundreds of village deities who travel across rugged mountain paths every year to pay their respects to the Lord.

While the architecture of stone and Deodar wood reflects the resilience of the Himalayan people,

it is the intangible heritage—the unwavering faith of the devotees and the meticulously preserved rituals—that gives the temple its true grandeur.

As we document the history and divinity of this sacred site, we see a legacy that transcends mere religion. It is a story of a kingdom that chose to be ruled by righteousness and a community that continues to honor its "Divine King" with unparalleled fervor.

In the quiet hills of Sultanpur, the small, thumb-sized idol of Lord Raghunath continues to watch over the valley, ensuring that the traditions of the past remain a guiding light for the future of Kullu.

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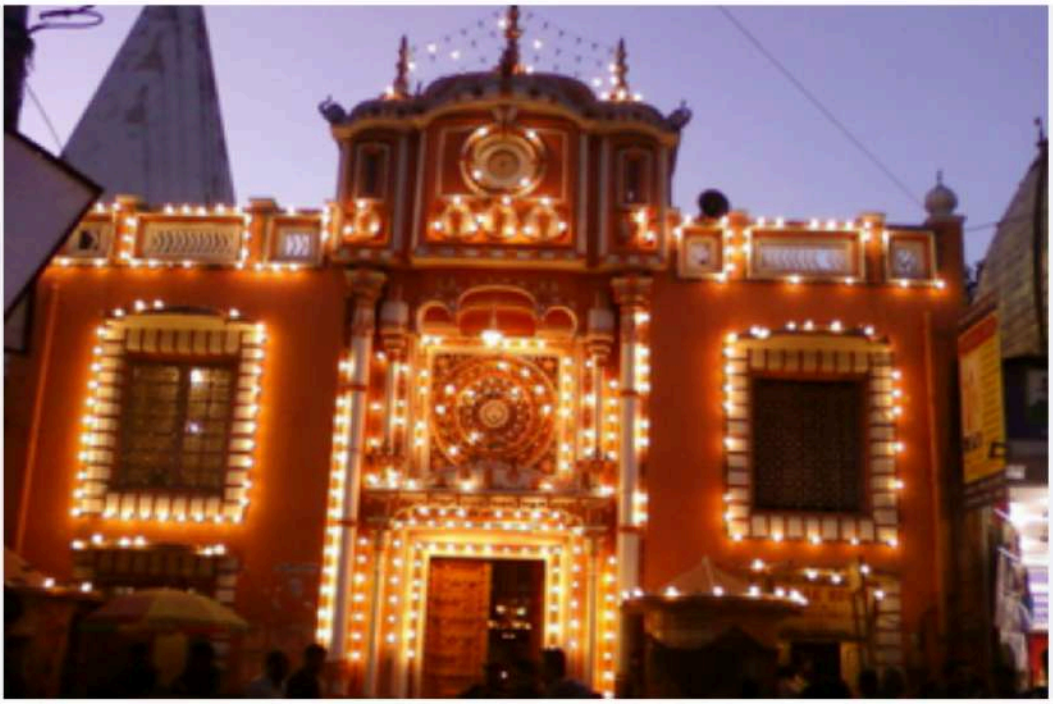
Photos

RAJA RUPI KULU



Videos

Raghunath temple, Kullu - vlog (14 min);

https://youtu.be/QZXu_LZ1SIA?si=y4QsIpvn3wvwRYaA

Raghunath Mandir Aarti (12 min):

https://www.youtube.com/live/Okfbz5KwpiM?si=W8O-cl_cEtFI36qB

Lord Raghunath..Holi darshan (4 min):

https://youtu.be/kI-Bqd4DypU?si=AlH4yMErHB5VaUze

Raghunath Mandir Dussehra (11 min):

https://youtu.be/CT4q64Vk5jM?si=trL-zW9yaaG-Uf4L

Govardhan Pooja at Lord Raghunath Mandir (7 min):

https://youtu.be/Ts7rEWIdI_U?si=LclgS_HS1wRFTLY5

Raghunath temple, Kullu - travelogue (17 min):

https://youtu.be/CEln0Q6EZu8?si=8YMErEzTAe1sos-F

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar ,March 19, 2026

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